















## The Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday, April 16th, 1867.

Friday next will be "Good Friday," and next Sabbath "Easter"—at which time Lent ceases.

## Death of Mr. John T. McHenry.

It becomes our painful duty this morning to announce the death of Mr. John T. McHenry, Editor of the "Gettysburg Star." After a short but very severe illness, he breathed his last on Sunday evening, April 14. A man of energy and business habits, he will be missed in his profession, and his family and friends will have met with a heavy affliction. We sympathize deeply with his sorrowing wife, children and relatives. The funeral will take place on this day (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Samuel Herbst has sold his house and lot on Carlisle street, to Mr. Lewis Strouse, for \$1,500.

Peter Kiefer has purchased a one-story brick house, with lot on York street, from Nicholas Codori, at \$1,400.

Nicholas Codori has purchased the property of George H. Ewoppe, on York street, at \$2,400.

George Stralms has purchased two lots of ground, on the corner of York and Liberty streets, from Henry Culp, of P., at \$600. It is Mr. Stralms' intention to build immediately.

Samuel Herbst has purchased 21 acres of land, on the Long Lane, from Rev. J. K. Miller and David Ziegler, Jr., at \$1,800—\$8 acres of it at \$125 per acre.

## New Store.

Reimer & Bittler have just opened a new store in Mr. Kennerly's building, one door north of the Post Office, and have just returned from the cities with a large and choice assortment of goods for the season—to which they invite public attention. Advertisement next week.

The Littletown Savings Bank will soon be ready to commence operations, the stock having been subscribed and paid up. Mr. Levee has been selected Cashier. The banking house is on Frederick street, near the square.

LITTLESTOWN, our thriving neighboring town, is in a high state of prosperity, and improvements are going on rapidly, giving clear evidence that the citizens are a go-ahead people. The streets are being graded and paved, and pedestrianism rendered comfortable. A number of buildings are in progress of erection, one of which, that of Mr. EPHRAIM M. STARR, opposite Mr. Barker's hotel, is said to be among the largest in the county, and arranged with every appliance of convenience and comfort. We wish our neighbors full success in their high way of improvement. They have now, also, among them, one of Uncle Sam's officers, as U. S. Assessor, and a very excellent gentlemanly one he is, too. The only fault we believe he has, that he has got on what we Republicans think the wrong side of politics. However, we feel assured that he will make a most excellent officer.

We are pleased to learn that the new Assessor, Hon. Wm. McSherry, has appointed as his Clerk, Mr. A. A. Armstrong, who was for several years the efficient Clerk of the former Assessor. Mr. A's long experience and business qualifications in that particular branch will be of very great service to the Assessor, and insure a faithful and correct discharge of the business of clerkship.

The information given us last week as to the nomination of Mr. Amos as Whiskey Inspector in the place of Mr. Codori, was incorrect in some particulars. The office of Whiskey Inspector was changed to that of Store-keeper. Mr. Codori, therefore, had ceased to act when the law was changed. Mr. Amos was appointed to the new office; but we learn that the only Distiller in the County (Mr. Roth's) has closed operations—so that there is no necessity for any office of supervision.

It will be remembered that an immense fortune was left some time ago, in Holland, to the Grove family of this country. Claimants have arisen in various quarters, and among them the claims of the Grove family of this county appear to be as well authenticated as any. A gentleman of Cumberland township, whose wife is of the above family, informs us that he has indisputable proof in his possession that she is a direct descendant of the testator. The true German name, he says, is Grove, which has been Americanized into Grove. He has our best wishes in his efforts to obtain a share of the legacy.

The Legislature adjourned on Thursday last, at 12 o'clock. M. The Hon. James L. Graham, Senator from Allegheny, was elected Speaker of the Senate in the room of Mr. Hill, whose term of service has expired.

Our Border Relief bill failed in the Senate, but how, we have not been able to find out—whether by direct vote, or by failure to consider it. It was lost, however.

On Thursday night the York Post-office was entered by burglars, who rolled the safe out into the yard, and there blew it open, getting \$1,000 in postage stamps and \$125 in money. No clue.

Philip A. Myers has been appointed Postmaster at New Chester, in place of John A. Snowden, resigned. The office has been removed to the Store of Myers & Dough.

The new fee bill increasing the fees in the various Counties of the State, was defeated in the Senate on Wednesday last, the day of adjournment.

Surratt's trial at Washington has been postponed for the present, on account of the Attorney General not being ready to proceed with the case.

Agas explosion took place in the General Post office at Washington on Friday last, by which three persons were seriously injured, one fatally. A heavy wall was shattered.

The U. S. Senate will adjourn to-day, at 4 o'clock.

## Adjournment of the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, April 11.—The Legislature adjourned finally at noon to-day. 1,675 bills and 16 joint resolutions were passed, 1,236 of which have, thus far, been signed by the Governor. The members nearly all left for home immediately.

## Honor Conferred on Gov. Geary.

The Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College have conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts upon his Excellency, Governor Geary. The Governor was formerly a student in this Institution, as were also his brothers, and his lauded son. The honor is worthily bestowed.

## The President's Health.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The President, though ill to-day, nevertheless attended to business constantly in his office. His sufferings are from acute pains, and his condition absolutely demands rest, but the desire to complete matters that must be presented to the Senate before adjournment has kept the President continuously at his arduous official duties, contrary to the advice of his physician. He is now engaged in public duties, closely and laboriously, from 8 A. M., to 11 P. M., daily. He has not proposed to himself much quiet; but it is believed that, for relaxation and rest, he may be induced to take a trip of ten days or two weeks along the sea coast.

An election was held in the State of Maryland on Wednesday last, on the subject of calling a Convention to change the Constitution of the State. The returns received indicate a considerable majority in favor of a Convention—the Republicans in many parts of the State declining to vote, not recognizing the proceeding as legal and Constitutional. The returned Rebels in that State and their abettors, have taken the whole government of the State into their hands, and even those who have lifted their bloody hands in war against the country, go forward boldly to the polls, and are allowed to vote! Maryland has indeed fallen upon evil times! As evidence of the disgraceful action of those who have now the control of the State, it is recorded as a fact that there were registered in Frederick city just before the election, under the enfranchisement law of the last Legislature, fifty-three returned Rebel soldiers, all of whom left the State to fight against the General Government! And yet such a victory will be heralded by a flourish of trumpets by our sympathizing Press, as a glorious triumph of Democratic principles. O tempora! O mores!

The election in Maryland was a very small one, for reasons given in above paragraph. In the city of Baltimore there were over 9,000 registered voters who did not go to the polls, and the same fact was shown in many other parts of the State. The election, therefore, was no test of the feelings of the people. The demagogues who now rule Maryland, will ere long find themselves reduced to their proper level and honest patriots once more control her destinies. Such bold, daring acts as characterized the last Legislature and those who are now in a temporary ascendancy can never be countenanced by a reflecting people.

This question was left to the people of Baltimore, last Wednesday to decide; and a majority of 1,939 declared in favor of them. We regret very much to see this desecration of the Sabbath in that city, for it is, beyond a doubt, opening a door to most gross violation of the sacredness of the Sabbath. They are not allowed to run in Philadelphia nor in any other city where wholesome moral and religious feeling is at all respected. The Legislature of Maryland is not composed of such honest and upright friends of morality and religion as the Legislature of Pennsylvania, who by a decided vote, refused to sanction in their metropolis so gross a desecration of the Sabbath.

The Union State Convention is to meet on the 26th of June next, at Williamsport, Pa.

The Austrian Minister at Washington, on the 6th instant, announced to Mr. Seward that he had been instructed to ask the good offices of the United States Government in securing safe treatment to Maximilian and his followers in case they fell into the hands of the Liberals at Queretaro. On the 6th inst., Mr. Seward replied that he had telegraphed to the United States Minister to Mexico, Mr. Campbell, to send a swift messenger to President Juarez, conveying a request that all possible leniency be extended towards the expected prisoners, and also that he had placed a copy of his instructions in the hands of Minister Romero, who had promised to inform President Juarez of the wishes of the United States Government. On the same day Minister Campbell telegraphed that he had forwarded the messenger as instructed.

## Treaty Ratified.

On Tuesday last, the Senate of the U. S. ratified the treaty lately formed with Russia, providing for the cession of Russian America to the United States, for the consideration of seven millions of dollars. Only two Senators voted in the negative. Information has been sent to Russia.

## The Treaty with Russia.

Under the treaty just confirmed by the Senate with Russia, and by which the Emperor of Russia agrees to cede to the United States all the Russian territory and dominion on the continent of America and in the adjacent islands, our government, it is stated, is to pay that power \$7,500,000 in gold. It is provided, however, that the churches in which the members of the Greek Church worship shall retain their property. The inhabitants of the ceded territory may, according to their choice, return to Russia in three years, but if they stay afterwards they are to give their allegiance to the United States. The United States is to grant such as are civilized all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; whilst it is to extend the present Indian laws to the uncivilized tribes. It is further declared that the cession of territory is made free and unincumbered by any reservations, franchises or other grants or privileges to any individuals or companies for trading or other purposes. There is some talk of a grand mass-meeting to ratify the treaty at New York.

Tuesday last was the second anniversary of the surrender of the Rebel army under Gen. Lee. It was celebrated at various places in the North by appropriate patriotic observances.

## "To the West."

Emigration to the Western States from this section has already set in, and on Thursday last a number of persons from this neighborhood left for the State of Ohio. The party consisted of young and enterprising mechanics, who go to seek their fortunes in that section of country about which so much has been said and written. The following persons composed the party: Samuel Thoma, Jacob Melhorn, Augustus Lippy, Wm. Slentz and Jacob Slentz. We wish them success.

On Monday a party of Hanoverians took their departure for Montana Territory, whither they go to delve for the rich deposits of gold with which the virgin soil of that Territory is said to abound. The party consisted of Messrs. John Hamish, Henry Stine and David Forney. They are all young and vigorous men, full of enterprise and spirit, and if gold is to be had there, they are just the "boys" to accumulate a "pile." We wish them all the good luck possible, and trust that their brightest anticipations may be more than realized. —Hanover Spectator.

The Sheriff of Luzerne county, Penn., telegraphed to the Governor of that State on Saturday week that there was a serious riot in the townships of Hazleton and Foster, and that as he was unable to quell it with the force at his command, an armed force would be necessary. The Governor, having telegraphed to a prominent citizen of the county, received an account of the condition of affairs, and thereupon ordered the captain of a militia company to act. Actuality to hold himself in readiness, but in no event to move without orders from him, although the Sheriff had previously ordered him out to quell the riot. A despatch from Harrisburg says nothing further had been heard from the scene of the disturbance, and it was supposed that all was quiet. The disturbance, whatever it may have been, is supposed to have been caused by a strike for higher wages, the majority attempting to prevent the minority from working.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard has been appointed by the Governor of Delaware to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of Senator George Read Riddle, whose Senatorial term was to have expired in 1869.

The Conservatives in Tennessee not only invite colored men to their meetings but elect them as delegates to the State Convention. Of course they do this merely for reasons of policy, but nevertheless it helps the cause along. They will find that if they cultivate the negro they must grant to the negro all that the Radicals ask for him.

In the U. S. Senate on Thursday, Mr. Williams called up the resolution providing for an adjournment of the Senate sine die on Wednesday, the 10th inst., and offered an amendment providing that the Senate adjourn on Saturday. In answer to remarks of Mr. Fessenden, that Republicans could not answer to their constituents if they withdrew without waiting for the vacancies to be filled, Mr. Chandler said that he was willing to take the responsibility of adjourning. If Andrew Johnson was an obstacle in the way, it would be found out by July whether or not they could run the Government without him. For himself, he would not be driven into confirming Copperheads and Rebels, because otherwise the vacancies would remain unfilled. Mr. Fessenden replied to this that the Executive Department was as much a part of the Government as the Senate, and the President had just as much right to say the Senate stood in his way as the Senate to say he stood in their way, and as much right to say he would find a way of running the machine without the Senate as they had to say they would find out whether they could run the machine without him. Without coming to a vote on any fixed time for adjournment, the Senate went into executive session.

The President lately sent to the Senate the nomination of John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, for Minister to Austria. Mr. Stockton will be remembered as the contestant for a seat in the United States Senate from New Jersey during the last session of Congress. The President also nominated Col. Capron, of Illinois, as Commissioner of Agriculture. The latter will probably be confirmed.

During the executive session on Friday week, Senator Sausbury, who had become very drunk, came over towards Senator Sumner, and assumed a threatening attitude, gesturing and announcing his intention of having satisfaction out of Sumner for introducing the resolution for his expulsion. The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms promptly interfered and with the assistance of one of the Senators got him into the coat room, where, after nearly divesting him of his clothing, he laid down upon the floor and remained until the close of the session, when the Doorkeeper took him home.

The resolution for the expulsion of Senator Sausbury was not called up in the United States Senate. It is reported that Sausbury made profane promises of reformation, etc., which were accepted for the time.

Senator Sausbury has gone home, and it is supposed will resign. It is said his brother, the present Governor, will succeed him.

By the dispatch from Europe on Friday, we learn that the difficulties between France and Prussia, in regard to the possession of Wurtemberg, are becoming more threatening. Count Bismarck is said to have asked Louis Napoleon for an explanation of the French armaments, and to have declared that Prussia holds France responsible, and asks the immediate cessation of warlike preparations. At the same time Prussia is strengthening her garrisons on the Rhine, and has notified the railroad companies to prepare for the transportation of cavalry horses. A dispatch from London states that the Princess of Wales is at the point of death, while the Prince is haunting the theatres as usual.

The gold deposits at the mint of the United States at Philadelphia for the month of March were \$303,770.14, silver \$18,144.16. Total deposits \$322,914.30. The coinage of gold was 15,215 pieces, value \$310,319.76. Silver, 37,515 pieces, value \$22,607.97. Copper, 1,101,750 pieces, value \$157,670.06. Total pieces, 4,154,516; total value, \$490,997.73.

Major McCook's widow, Mrs. Martha McCook, has been allowed by Congress an annuity of \$250. Her husband and eight sons were in the late war, four of her boys being killed in battle.

## A State Prison Scene.

On Fast Day the Governor of New Hampshire visited the State Prison at Concord, and after viewing the building, requested the Warden to bring a certain prisoner into the room. In a short time Mr. Mayo and the man entered, and took their position in the middle of the company. The convict was, of course, astonished to find himself ushered into so large a gathering, in which were some twenty ladies, including the wife of his Excellency. The Governor rose, took the man by the hand, and spoke to him substantially as follows:

"My friend, about twelve months ago you were committed to this prison for five years for the alleged crime of passing counterfeit money. Since your incarceration circumstances have been so light tending to prove that, although a counterfeit bill passed through your hands, it was used by you in an entirely innocent manner, and that you were unwittingly the dupe of a scoundrel, who fled the State and has never been arrested. I immediately ordered a full investigation of your case, and I am strongly convinced that you are an innocent man, and serving out an unjust sentence. The Constitution of the State gives me the power to open the doors of this prison; and in the lawful exercise of that power I now grant you a full and free pardon. This very hour the Warden will relieve you of a convict's status, and you will be free to go home, and live with your friends here live we will every-where bear testimony that your imprisonment leaves no stain upon your character. A dear wife and loving sister have prayed for your release, and I now restore you to their hands, to be once more their comfort and support."

As the Governor closed his remarks the poor man, overjoyed with happiness, trembled in every limb, and his face was wet with tears. Not a person in the audience looked unmoved upon the scene. All present congratulated the prisoner upon his just release, and wished him a happy and prosperous future.

On Sunday night last seven churches in Burlington, Vt., were entered by burglars and despoiled of their valuables. Communion plate, baptismal fonts, contribution boxes, pulpit ornaments and Sunday school books were stolen from each church, and much malicious mischief perpetrated in addition. In one church the pastor had several hundred dollars' worth of property stored, all of which was taken. The Methodist church was the only one in town not visited by the sacrilegious robbers.

The schooner Lydia Ann encountered a severe gale on Lake Ontario on Monday last, during which the mate, Thomas Vance, was washed overboard. His son Arthur put out in the yawl to the rescue of his father, but getting into the trough of the sea, was carried away from the schooner. Owing to the severity of the gale the vessel was obliged to abandon both father and son.

The New York World concludes that the Democratic party may need some negro votes to carry the State of New York in the next Presidential campaign, and it therefore advises the New York Democrats to go in for equal suffrage in the amended State Constitution and seek to divide the negro vote with the Republicans.

An express passenger train on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad was thrown from the track near Wall Station, on Sunday, by five crocodiles and a rail which were laid across the track. Four employees on the road were injured, one of them probably fatally, but none of the passengers were wounded. A man was arrested near the scene of the disaster who confessed to having placed the obstruction in the way.

## Death of Ex-Senator Evans.

A dispatch from Portland, Maine, states that Hon. George Evans died there on Friday night. The deceased represented his State 15 years in the U. S. House of Representatives and 6 years in the United States Senate. He was a man of distinguished ability, especially in financial matters, and was well known to the country as the chairman of the committee on commerce.

John C. Calhoun, in 1819, at a dinner given to John Quincy Adams, in Washington, proposed this sentiment: "Universal Suffrage and Universal Education." It has been answered in a way which Calhoun never expected, and which his followers might have prevented.

At a meeting of the prominent citizens of Charleston, S. C., on the 2d instant, it was unanimously agreed that the freedmen should be entitled to run some of their own color on the white man's ticket to the Convention and State Legislature. The meeting was composed in a large proportion of old Democrats and Schoolmasters, and General Hampton sent a letter to it urging the policy of giving the negroes representation.

Among the frauds recently discovered by the treasury agents, under the direction of General Skinner, United States Treasurer, is that of a collector of the internal revenue, who has been detected in efforts to siphon the Government funds and deposit them to his own personal account in various banks of various cities. The amount recovered already is over \$200,000, which was found deposited in banks in New Orleans, Memphis, etc. He cleared out from his district, and endeavored to withdraw the funds, but the treasury agents were ahead of him with dispatches, and, with the aid of the military, was arrested in Texas a few days ago.

Governor Smith, of New Hampshire, introduced Speaker Colfax in Manchester in the following words: "Seven years ago I had the honor of presenting to you on this platform a prominent Western gentleman who I then said would probably be the next President, which prophecy was thought by many at the time to be quite visionary. The next President, however, proved to be that person, whose name is now dear to every lover of justice and liberty, not only all over our own land, but throughout the world. To-night I have the pleasure of introducing to you our distinguished visitor, the popular Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, a gentleman whose name is familiar to you all, and who is quite as likely to be our next President as was Mr. Lincoln at the time to which I referred."

Major McCook's widow, Mrs. Martha McCook, has been allowed by Congress an annuity of \$250. Her husband and eight sons were in the late war, four of her boys being killed in battle.

## Prospect of War in Europe.

It is said that Napoleon is desirous to possess the Duchy of Luxembourg, with its strong fortress, as a protection to the frontier of France, and Prussia is determined not to give up the coveted price, and the war feeling is rapidly rising. Both nations are making military preparations, and the state of affairs is considered threatening.

European despatches by the cable from England and France announce that apprehensions are entertained of war, and financial circles in London and Paris are represented as being considerably excited. England has sent several ships of war to Cadiz, for the purpose of enforcing British claims against Spain arising out of the seizure of a British vessel. The same despatch making this announcement says that in London "the feeling of distrust in financial and political circles has increased to a war panic." A later despatch indicates trouble between France and Prussia, "the uncertainty of the future action of Napoleon, and the fears that he will adopt a warlike policy, creates a wide-spread distrust among business men, and a great depression in consequence in commercial and financial circles."

Baron Rattazzi has organized a new Cabinet in Italy, composed of prominent members of both political parties. The latest despatches from London and Liverpool indicate a decline in American securities and cotton, and an advance in wheat and corn.

Preparation for War in Europe. The following statement, just made by the Belgian Minister of War, is worthy of notice: France is having 480,000 muskets made on the Chassepot system, not only in France, but in Belgium and Prussia, and the greater part of them are to be ready by the 1st of March, 1868. In Prussia, the armaments are busily occupied in the manufacture of arms, and 1,100 steel cannon, loading at the breech, have been ordered. Austria is transforming 600,000 muskets into Waulz system—half of them to be by the end of the year, and the other half by the end of 1868. Prussia is adopting the Wurmberg and these models are adopting considerable quantity of cannon on the Prussian model. England has already transformed 150,000 Enfield muskets on Snider's plan, and will have 350,000 ready by the end of the year. She will by that time have 426 rifled cannon, by the beginning of 1868; she is also making 600,000 cannon. In Denmark the Chambers voted funds for changing muskets into breech-loaders. Holland is transforming her Snider's system. Switzerland has got 30,000 muskets on Ampler-Milbank's system; has ordered 50,000 on Winchester's, and has made, or is having made, 100,000 breech-loading cannon. Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece are transforming their muskets, and Spain and Greece have commandeered cannon of M. Krupp, the celebrated cannon-founder of Prussia. Lastly, Belgium has got rifled cannon on the Prussian plan, and is about to adopt the Prussian musket.

The Town and Fortress at Luxembourg. In view of the threatened troubles in Europe, the following description of the town and fortress of Luxembourg is of some interest: The town of Luxembourg is the capital of that Grand Duchy, and has a wall of 2,000 feet in circumference, and 100 towers in the form of a star, second only to Gibraltar. It is divided into two quarters, the latter of which is two hundred feet higher than the former, resting on solid rock, and accessible by steps and zig-zag streets. This rocky crest is surrounded by a massive wall, deep ditches, and formidable outworks. The Grand Ducal Palace is situated on the crest of the rock, and is a fine specimen of the architecture of the town and fortress, to Holland. This Dutch position formed the eleventh State of the Germanic Confederation, and the fortress is consequently held by German troops, which naturally enough accounts for the opposition offered to the proposed revision. Part of this strong line was in the hands of the French from 1830 to 1871, and was taken by the Prussians in 1869. It was taken by the Prussians in 1869, and was taken by the Prussians in 1869.

European despatches of yesterday afternoon say that the Spanish Government has refused to yield to the demands of England for indemnity and satisfaction in the case of the steamer Tornador. The Sultan of Turkey threatens to declare war against Greece on the continuance of insurrectionary troubles on the Turkish frontier. Large quantities of American bonds have been thrown upon the London market from Germany, which causes a downward tendency in prices.

## The Revolution in Hayti.

Boston, April 6.—A private letter received in this city, dated Port au Prince, March 14, confirms the overthrow of the late Government in Hayti. Two attempts of the revolutionary party were made—the first on the 22d of February, at the Capital, which was suppressed by the President. The second attempt, a few days later, made at St. Marc, was successful.

President Gelfard, finding that the public feeling was too strong against him, sent in his resignation, and on the 18th of March a celebrated with his family on board a French man-of-war for France.

A new President would shortly be elected.

## The Siege of Vera Cruz—Bombardment of the City.

New York, April 11.—The steamer Moro Castle, which arrived to-day, from Havana on the 6th inst., brings the following intelligence: The British steamer Volant arrived at Havana on the 5th, from Vera Cruz on the 2d instant. She sailed from Havana a few days before, and was obliged to return with her cargo, as it could not be landed at Vera Cruz, as the liberals were bombarding the city. The imperialists at Vera Cruz are generally arming themselves. Perez, Gomez and Cuetas have resigned, and are coming to Havana. General Taubards is in command. The siege is closely maintained, and the water has been cut off, and the last bullock was killed on the 30th ult. The United States man-of-war Tacony is at Vera Cruz.

A correspondent thus describes Salt Lake City: "This singular town covers an area of about nine square miles—that is, three miles each way. It is one of the most beautifully laid-out cities in the world. The streets are very wide, with water running through nearly every one of them. Every block is surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and almost every house has its little orchard of apple, peach, apricot and cherry trees. In fact, the whole nine square miles is almost one continuous orchard."

The loss of population in the State of Mississippi in the past six years is estimated at 8,000 whites and 28,000 blacks.

## Railroad Law as to Standing on Platforms.

The question whether a passenger, who is injured while standing on the platform of railroad cars against the warning of the company, is to be deemed guilty of negligence, seems to be determined by the fact whether or not the passenger could have obtained a seat inside the car. By the late case of Charles Willis vs. The Long Island Railroad Company, in the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, it is decided that passengers are not to be deemed guilty of negligence for standing on the platform of cars in motion, when there are no vacant seats for them within the cars. It is no part of the duty of passengers to enforce the regulations of the company, involving interference with passengers; that duty devolves on the conductor, agents or employees of the company. It is further declared that it is not the duty of passengers to pass from one car to another in search of seats while the cars are in rapid motion. The passenger owes no duty to a railroad company to select for himself the safer seat on the train. It is the duty of the company to the passenger to make all seats safe. The plaintiff was injured by an accident to the cars while in motion, while he was standing on the platform of the car, being unable to find a seat within the car. Held that the defendants were liable.

Vindict against a Railroad Company. Nathan Horner, an old gentleman of St. Clair county, Ill., has obtained a verdict for \$7,000 against the Illinois Central Railroad for having been expelled from the cars under very aggravating circumstances by a brutal conductor. Mr. Horner, who is 75 years old and nearly blind, could not find his ticket when the conductor called for it. Getting out of patience, the conductor charged him with being drunk and attempting to cheat, and stopping the train, he forcibly ejected him from the cars. It was a dark night, and the old gentleman was put off at a dangerous point, where he fell down an embankment and broke his collar bone, and received other injuries. The conductor was at once discharged by the company.

Mysterious Robbery Unearthed. It will be remembered that in January, 1858, the treasury of Coshocton county, Ohio, was robbed of some \$22,000, and it was given out that it was robbed by a gang of thieves. It seems that the sheriff bearing unusual notice that office rushed in and found the treasurer lying on the floor gagged, his keys taken from him, and that amount of money missing. After some delay certain parties were arrested for the crime, and kept in confinement for a year under pretence that there was evidence to convict. They were finally discharged as no such evidence was produced. The Ohio Legislature passed an act of release for the treasurer, but Republicans did not believe the story in circulation and the Coshocton Association charged the Democratic treasurer and sheriff with the theft. The charge was denied and a slander suit for \$20,000 was brought against Joe Dwyer, publisher of the Age, which is still pending in the courts.

Subsequently James Brown, a wealthy banker at Coshocton, but notorious for having been frequently indicted for various offences, was arrested and indicted for the crime. The indictments, however, were vitiated on the ground of some technical difficulty. It appears that Brown had loaned the Treasurer \$20,000, and that \$6,500 was paid back in December, 1857, and \$7,500 a few days prior to the robbery. This led Attorney General West to believe that this money was part of the missing funds, and he recently commenced suit against Brown for recovery of the State a portion of the same, and at the same time attacked his property. Brown has now made a confession of the entire transaction, and in consequence of that it is stated that the Treasurer, Samuel Ketchum, and Sheriff Rodenbarger have been arrested and lodged in jail on the charge of being the real authors of the robbery.

Horace Greeley says that the darkest day in any man's earthly career is that wherein he first fancies that there is some easier way of gaining a dollar than by squarely earning it.

## The Markets.

## GETTYSBURG—MONDAY MORNING.

Superfine Flour	13 30
Red Wheat	3 00 to 3 20
White Wheat	2 25 to 2 50
Corn	95
Hay	1 00
Butter	65
Clover Seed	1 50 to 2 00
Timothy Seed	2 50 to 3 50
Flax Seed	3 00 to 2 25
Barley	58
Oats	40
Hay, per ton	12 00 to 10 00

## Gettysburg Produce Market.

## MONDAY MORNING.

Prepared and corrected by Wm. Bortner & Son

Potatoes	70 to 75
Apples	1 00 to 1 25
Butter	60
Lard	12
Eggs	15
Bacon—Sides and Shoulders	19
Hams	19
Peaches, pared, per pound	13 to 15
unpared	9 00
Cherries, unpared	26
seeded, per pound	12
Dried Apples, per pound	4 to 7
Blackberries	2 00 to 2 25
Beans, per bushel	2 00 to 2 25

## BALTIMORE—Saturday last.

Flour	\$11 00 to 11 50
Wheat	3 10 to 3 30
Rye	1 25 to 1 45
Corn	22 to 1 00
Oats	60 to 62
Hay (in bundles)	26 00 to 27 00

## Married.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. E. S. Johnston, Mr. WILLIAM DEWEES to Miss ELIZABETH C. GAUGH, both of Frederick, Md. On the 7th inst., in Alexandria, by Rev. D. W. Wolf, Mr. W. H. ADAMS to Miss CATHARINE STALLMILL.

## Died.

On Sunday evening last, after a short and severe illness, from affection of the heart, Mr. JOHN T. McHENRY, Editor of the "Star," aged 37 years 4 months. On the 6th inst., in Highland township, SO- PHIA M. wife of Isaac Houtz, and daughter of Jacob Houtz, in her 28th year. On the 25th ult., in this place, JAMES WM. O'NEAL, son of Henry and Catharine Bishop, aged 17